

The Crittenden Press.

VOLUME XIV

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1893.

NUMBER 12.

Good Times and Better Coming. . . .

THE CRY OF HARD TIMES NEVER BOTHERS US FOR

Our Prices Always Make Trade.



Anybody Can Buy at Our Prices

WE ARE RECEIVING
The Greatest Line of

CLOTHING, BOOTS SHOES and HATS EVER BEFORE SHOWN

In This County

Get our Prices, they **ALWAYS** knock our Competitors out.

PIERCE-YANDELL GUGENHEIM CO.

INCORPORATED

October 23.

LINDSAY SPEAKS.

The County Judge has, in pursuance to a petition, had an order made to vote on the school tax in the Marion school district and the order directs the Sheriff to hold the election on October 24, 1893. This is something the people of Marion should give serious consideration. It has come to the point where some action has got to be taken in school matters.

Marion's reputation for a good school has done more to make a prosperous, growing town than any other one thing, save and except the railroad. The school has been a decided factor for some time, and it is with the people of Marion to turn the tide and again make a good school, an institution that will add to the citizenship, and to the business of the town, or by dissensions and inactivity, let things go as they are going and give other towns the money that should be spent in Marion.

Come and let us reason together on this thing. If it will help Marion to have a graded free school, with ample accommodations for all the children here and who may come here, let us not quibble about the small amount of tax necessary to build a house.

JIM'S A SUCCESS.

From the Atlanta Journal we learn that Rev. J. W. Bigham, formerly of this place, is one of the chief lights in big tabernacle meeting at Cartersville, Ga., the home of Sam Jones, and in connection with the latter fundamentalist, he is stirring up the people of that place. On the 3rd, Rev. Bigham preached a sermon on "Who is my neighbor?" and says the paper:

"There has been considerable festing and division here for some time caused by the implant affair between the pastor of the Baptist church. At the close of the sermon the preachers, Rev. Mr. Bigham and Rev. Sam P. Jones called on all who could endorse the views set forth, and who were willing to give up all prejudice and ill feeling and become united as brethren ought to be, come forward and give their hands in token of their sincerity. Hundreds responded, and it was evident that great good was accomplished by the services. Mr. MacLennan arose and said, with much feeling, that if he had learned any one in any way whatever, real or imaginary, he was willing to get down on his knees before them and beg their pardon."

Cartersville is evidently getting right religiously. The tabernacle meeting has certainly been a success so far. It has now reached the point where great good may be accomplished."

In the primary election by Louisville Democrats last week, — Tyler defeated Jacobs for mayor by about 2,500 majority, and after studying over the matter twenty-four hours, Jacobs wrote a letter to the Democratic Committee saying that he had decided to accept the result of the primary. That must have been very ungracious in Mr. Jacobs, but down in the "Peninsula" when a fellow is showned under by that large majority, it takes him about year to "get his breath," to say nothing of writing a letter "accepting" the drubbing he has already received.

At Calvert City in Marshall county the presence of negroes will not be tolerated. Whenever one puts his appearance, he is told to depart in a manner that obedience is a pleasure,

take the necessary step in the restoration of public confidence. It seemed to him that there should be but one natural answer to that question and that should agree, without regard to party affiliations, that the consequences of the mistake of 1890, if they could not be wholly relieved, should at least be no further aggravated by consistent adherence to that mistake; and yet in the face of Mr. Morgan's predictions as to the effect of the Sherman act and their realization, the Senator had told the other day by the other Senator from Alabama (Mr. Pugh) that an Senator had stated or believed the Sherman law to be a cause of the financial disturbance.

The Senator meant that no Senator had stated it to be so bad and so wholly responsible for it, then he Mr. Lindsay said "yes". But if Mr. Pugh meant that no Senator had said or believed that it was largely instrumental in producing the trouble, then he said "no." He also quoted Mr. Hill, of New York, as stating in his speech of August 26 that it could not be denied that it had been largely instrumental in producing the existing conundrum. Then he quoted Mr. Hill's reference to the President to justify the intention that he would not go in good faith entry into the Chicago platform.

The President had said nothing and done nothing inconsistent with his letter of acceptance. That letter, he said, was acceptable to Mr. Pugh, who said that there was not a word or sentence in it which had not been heartily endorsed. And so the disposition to uphold the Sherman act over the Administration in terrorism could mean but one thing, and that was that those who opposed the repeal bill did not believe that the President would, in good faith, carry out the platform on which he was elected, or permit Congress to carry out that platform, if, by exercise of power, he could prevent it. That had been made clear the other day by what Mr. Pugh had said in his life struggle between the two metals, the gold standard and the tremendous advantage of having the Executive power in the shape of a veto, and the patronage and necessary influence.

He had read the Senator's (Mr. Pugh's) speech in vain to find the evidence on which he rested his belief that the President did not intend to keep faith with his party and his people. If Democratic Senators had been sincere in their opinion as to the Sherman act, it would be difficult for them now to convince the people that existing circumstances justified them in rebuking the President for opinions which he had not announced, and to act on the assumption that the did not intend to carry out the pledges of the party. But the Democracy, the plain people, would not give up their confidence in the man whom they had chosen as their President without the assistance and against the efforts of politicians until he had broken faith with them, not before.

Mr. Lindsay could not be and would not be a party to a course of conduct the tendency of which was to make a breach in the Democratic ranks, on the groundless suspicion that he whom the people trusted as

they had trusted no other public man in this generation was quietly awaiting the opportunity to break faith with his party, his friends and with the country. That was not the way to sustain Democratic power, but it was the way to prove to the people that their confidence had been misplaced, and that the Democratic party was not equal to the responsibilities which it had assumed. To himself the way was clear to accept no amendment to the repeal bill—with the fullest confidence that any act which Congress might pass and which would conform to the principle of the Chicago platform would receive executive approval.

The remainder of Mr. Lindsay's speech was devoted to a defense of Secretary Carlisle from the imputation that he had been a party to the conspiracy of New York bankers to bring about a panic in order to compel a repeal of the Sherman law.

FORTY DROWNED.

Town Town of Villa-Cana, In Spain, Devastated by a Flood.

Madrid, Sept. 15.—The town of Villa-Cana, in the province of Toledo, has been devastated by floods, and a large number of lives have been lost. Heavy rains have fallen in the province, and the town, which is situated on rather low ground, was inundated. The people had no thought of danger, though the many small streams in the vicinity of the town were rapidly swelling and threatening to overflow their banks.

Late last night, when most of the inhabitants had retired, the waters from the hills, where there had probably been a cloud-burst, swept down on the doomed town, carrying away almost everything in its path. Huge trees, that had been torn bodily from the ground, swept along on the crest of the rushing waters, and were hurled with frightful violence against the houses in the path of the onrushing tide. These trees acted as battering rams, and carried houses before them. So sudden was the catastrophe that the afflicted people had no chance of saving themselves. Men and women, awakened from sound sleep by the rattling of their dwellings, frantically rushed to windows and leaped out, only to be engulfed in the water, that was now hissing and seething about the falling debris were rapidly undermined by the waters, and in many cases collapsed before their occupants could leave them. The masses of wreckage going down on the flood in some instances offered a means of escape to persons who would otherwise have been drowned.

He had read the Senator's (Mr. Pugh's) speech in vain to find the evidence on which he rested his belief that the bodies of many others are buried under the ruins of their homes. It is thought that the Government will have to extend aid to the town. The people are so stricken by the disaster that they display no concern over the loss of their relatives or property, and assistance will have to be given them until they recover from the blow.

A Horrible Fate.

Rheattown, Tenn., Sept. 15.—Near Millerville postoffice, the residence of Milton Myers, a wealthy farmer, was totally destroyed by fire last night, and three children, aged ten, eight, and three years, were burned. The rest of the family barely escaped with their lives. Mrs. Myers, with an infant two weeks old, jumped from a second story window and is now in a precarious condition.

THE MAD RUSH.

THOU SANDS OF PEOPLE GO LIKE THE WIND FOR THE NEW ISLAND.

In The Twinkle of an Eye the Multitudes Swarm over the Strip.

Arkansas City, Kans., Sept. 16.—This has been a day long to be remembered by thousands upon thousands of people. An army as great in number as any army that fought in the civil war today invaded a new empire and planted families of another race upon the soil of the red men in the coveted Cherokee Strip. The invasion, although a peaceful one, was none the less magnificent in its proportions, and great consequences depend upon its action. The invasion, unlike the invasion of an army, was not directed by the hand of any great general; no man acted as leader and directed the points of attack. Like the swarming hordes of Northmen, they came in bands, colonies and dozens; in threes and fours, hundreds and thousands, acting individually for themselves responsible to no one.

The number of people massed at various points is estimated to have been as follows: Arkansas City, Kan., 25,000; Humble, Kan., 30,000; Cameron, 5,000; Caldwell, 5,000; Higgins, Tex., 5,000; Homestead, 10,000; Cantonment, 5,000; Okemah, 20,000; Stillwater, 10,000 total, 100,000. Half as many more were scattered in little groups along the 400 miles of border line. Thirty thousand certificates were issued at the Orlando booth, 35,000 at Homestead and 20,000 at Stillwater.

At the meridian hour the start was made. For an hour before the borders of the strip were black with men, horses and teams. From the elevation at Orlando the line could be seen for a distance of eight miles east and ten miles west. In each direction the line was crowded, until there appeared but a black ribbon outlined on the gray surface about them. Half a dozen times some one would shout the hour of noon, and fifty to a hundred horsemen would dart out of the cavalcade to be driven back by the cavalrymen who were patrolling the strip in front of the impudent throng.

At last a puff of smoke was seen out on the plains to the north, and soon a dull report of a cannon was heard.

A dozen carbines along the line were fired in response to the signal, and the line was broken.

Starting out at a breakneck speed the racers soon dotted the plains in every direction.

Following them came light vehicles driven with a madness that disengaged every destruction, the drivers yelling and urging their horses with whip as well as voice. Then followed heavier wagons, enveloped in clouds of dust, the noise made by their wheels resembling a long-continued roll of thunder. Behind them came maimed animals, carrying blankets, water and stakes, regardless of the heat and dust. Before them was the unknown, behind them were all the discomforts of the impudent throng.

The trains were loaded rapidly.

At first there was an attempt to examine the registration certificates, but this was soon given up, as the rushing

thousands pushed those ahead of them

the trainmen giving all their time to

collecting the tickets.

The first train of twelve cars pulled across the line, crowded as trains never were before.

Platforms and roofs of cars

were as black with human life as were the insides.

Chamie Slaughter, colored, sentenced to four years for robbery, refused to

take advantage of the opportunity to

escape.

At 4 P.M. the

train was still

crowded with people.

At 5 P.M. the

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crowded with people.

At 6 P.M. the

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At 7 P.M. the

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ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

F. M. Clement is the Democratic nominee for the Legislature. He will appreciate your vote and influence.

We are authorized to announce ISAAC LINLEY a candidate for the Legislature, to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next General Assembly of Kentucky. Election November 1863.

FOR THE SENATE.

We are authorized to announce S. D. NUSS a candidate for the State Senate in the district composed of the counties of Crittenden, Caldwell and Webster, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce MISS MINA WHEELER a candidate for Superintendent of the Public Schools of Crittenden County. She will appreciate your vote and influence.

The street car drivers of Evansville are on a strike.

Now let us have a statement from Col. Breckinridge.

The ant has never been known to complain of hard times.

Yellow fellow has been declared epidemic at Brunswick, Ga.

Up to the date there has been seventy-two lynchings in this country since January 1.

During the month of August the World's Fair indebtedness was reduced \$888,900.

The C. O. & S. W. railroad will make a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of its employees to go into effect Oct. 1.

Dr. Clardy is the Democratic nominee for State Senator in the district composed of Hopkins and Christian counties.

The President has appointed W. B. Hornblower, of New York, to succeed the late Judge Blatchford on the bench of the United States Supreme Court.

The Cherokee Strip is putting on civilized air already. A S. Youmans, of Cartage, Mo., a "sooner" was lynched.

The Federal election law is being discussed in the Lower House of Congress. In due time the law allowing United States Marshals at the polls will be repealed.

They are still discussing the silver question in the Senate; a vote is hoped for next week, but it looks very much like that hope which makes the heart sick—defeated hope.

Congressman Wheeler says he intends to press the bill for the adhesion as States of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah Territory, and hopes to secure their passage this fall.

Frederick L. Ames, the millionaire of Boston, was found dead in the State room of a steamer. He was worth \$35,000,000, if he had not been his death would not have been mentioned.

There is no need of the Maronite perishing from spontaneous combustion, caused by the dryness of the marrow in his collar bone. It is only a short before-breakfast job to make a trip to Crittenden Springs.

Henderson and Union counties are casting about in search of a man to send to the State Senate. It is Union's turn to furnish the man, but she has been too busy with other things to give the matter attention.

Governor Hughes in making a plan for the admission of Arizona as a State says that Territory's gold production this year will exceed tenfold its silver output, and declares that a State it can be depended upon to give its vote for gold or sound currency.

The Executive Committee of the colored people's organization to fight the Separate Coach law has decided to employ ex-Gov. Headly, of Ohio, and Col. Bobt Ingleswell as counsel. Suit will be brought in Louisville or Lexington.

Now that the convicts in the Frankfort penitentiary are to make chairs, it is hoped that one will be built to fit the spirit of dissension that so frequently stalks abroad when the Slaving Fund Commissioners meet for business, and that it will be placed in a back row, and the aforesaid spirit invited to occupy it for all time to come.

Miss Pafford publishes in the New York World a full history of her life, showing how she was deceived by Congressmen Breckinridge. If her story be true, Col. Breckinridge is capable of many things, and should be shown under in his race for reelection, so doct that time will no more permit his name to be called in connection with the honorable history of the country.

Convalescence.

The American people need to keep their common sense about them during the period of financial convalescence through which we are now passing.

The country has been starved for money since early in June. Money is now offered it in increasing quantities. There are indications that it will very soon be offered in greater abundance than the commerce of the country is yet prepared to absorb. Trade has been prostrated. It fell away to utter stagnation. There was loss of commercial vitality. There is lack of power to assimilate that abundance of money which is ordinarily its meat and drink.

The danger at such a time is the real danger of an overabundance of currency. Two weeks ago the banks of New York did not have money enough to bring their cash reserves up to the required 25 per cent. of their deposits. Today they have already become apprehensive as to their ability to place the rapidly accumulating sum of currency in safe loans. A New York banker predicted a week ago that by the 1st of January the banks of New York—and that means finally the banks of the whole country—would have more money than they would know what to do with. Later advices from New York indicate that he put the date too far in the future. The New York banks already see such an embarrassment not far ahead of them.

The demand for the movement of the great staple crops will absorb much of the currency now available, and may continue to do so for some weeks yet. A disposition on the part of farmers to hold for better prices lessens the demand in that quarter. Ordinarily the money now on deposit in the banks of New York and other cities would be regarded as anything but an abundance. Much money is yet hidden away and deposits are not up to the normal. But such reserves are growing through the steady liquidation going on by firms and individuals, and the demands of trade are not taking up the supply as it would do usually. Trade is recovering slowly. During these months of money famine people learned economy and they can not unlearn the lesson all at once. They bought little, retailers bought little, jobbers bought little, manufacturers' stocks accumulated and mills shut down. The vital bivalve has begun, and many manufacturers and wholesale merchants are putting ahead in anticipation, but trade is still far below the normal.

In rendering his decision, which was not absolute, Judge Givens spoke at length, saying that the decision was unsatisfactory even to himself; that if he granted the prisoner a new trial there would be great difficulty in getting a jury at all, the law being that he could only go into the adjoining counties for jurors.

Here the attorney for the defense suggested that the Judge postpone rendering his opinion until next March in order to give the habeas corpus that is in January, a change of extended the inquiry. The prosecution's attorney objected to this, deeming that request as audacious and unprecedented.

For nearly an hour the attorney spoke and suggested. When they got through Judge made an order, withholding making the order final and absolute until the next term, because he had some doubts as to the validity of the record. His order was, of course, also suspended.

Mr. F. M. Clement represents that class of people that far out numbers all other in this Legislative District, namely that of farmers. Born in a farm, reared on a farm, ripened in the experiences of life on the farm, every impulse of his nature leads him in union with the work of those who till the soil. In addition to this, every body knows that he is an honest man, far beyond the reach of the influences that are so often used. Legislative bills to secure unjust, unfair and class legislation, that go in every direction, and that must have been instigated by the most impudent of the perpetrators. May God be a faithful Christian loving thy servant I devoted wife, and besides a husband, one son and two daughters, she leaves relatives and friends by the score to mourn her loss.

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FORD'S FERRY.

AN ANGRY POSSE.

We have had fine rains, and expect to "swell" up to some extent. Breaking wheat land is the order of the day.

Barn burning at A. D. McFeet's Thursday and Friday last.

J. H. Clement left last Monday for Kokluk, Iowa, to attend the Meleal College.

What little tobacco there is in this neighborhood is being raised and the crop is considered very good.

Mrs. Barbara Whitehead, of St. Louis, is visiting Miss L. Rankin.

We have been informed that Dr. Clement has sold his farm to B. S. Heath, and will probably move in or near Fredericksburg.

Mrs. Alia Bracey has returned from Harrisburg, Ill., where she has been spending the summer with friends and relatives.

Mrs. L. H. Firths who has been confined to her room for several weeks is mending slowly.

With Miss Emma Thorne as instructor, our school opened on the 18th, with an average attendance. As this is Miss Thorne's first school we trust, not only the trustees, but the patrons of the school will help her in helping hand.

Don't fail to hear Mrs. Minnie Wheeler on the subject of Education and remember she is a candidate for School Superintendent and will appreciate your support and influence in the next November.

W. H. Brown and wife, of Salem, and W. W. Fralick and family, of Cedar Fremont were the guests of J. W. Paris last Saturday and Sunday.

The patrons of Hebrew school have furnished their home with most new furniture consisting of picture books, charts, maps etc.

J. B. Paris will teach this fall. John is among the first class teachers of the county, and we think the trustees made a wise selection in securing Mr. Paris as their instructor.

Mrs. L. C. Cook who has been in bad health for some time died at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. Woodcock, on Evansville Friday, Oct. 15th, and was brought to this place for interment. After the funeral service which were conducted by Bro. Guthrie her remains were laid to rest in the family grave yard where a last farewell and relatives gathered to pay the last tribute of respect. Mrs. Cook was a faithful Christian loving thy servant I devoted wife, and besides a husband, one son and two daughters, she leaves relatives and friends by the score to mourn her loss.

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NOTICE.

Crittenden County Court

September 11, 1863.

Whereas J. N. Clark and others filed with the Clerk of this court on the 14th day of August 1863, a petition signed by myself and ten of the legal voters of Marion Common School District No. 27, in Crittenden county, which petition was induced by the Trustees of said district and the Superintendent of Common School of said county, said petitioners being tax payers in said common school district, praying the judge of the Crittenden County Court to have an order made on his order book, ordering the Sheriff, whose duty it is to hold election to open a poll or cause it to be done, at the next regular session, town or city election to be held therein, or any other day fixed by the Judge of said Court in the order, for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal white voters of said voters in said school district up to the proposition, whether or not they will vote an annual tax of 30 cents on each \$100 of property assessed in said school district, for the purpose of maintaining a graded common school in said district, and for the erection of suitable buildings thereon. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the Sheriff of Crittenden county, do open or cause to be opened a poll in Marion common school district No. 27, on the 24th, day of Oct. 1863, from 7 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., at the school house in said district, reckoning the sense of the legal white voters of said school district upon the proposition whether or not they will vote an annual tax of 30 cents on each \$100 dollars of property assessed in said school district, belonging to white citizens, and a per capita tax of \$1.00 on each white male inhabitant over twenty-one years of age residing in said district, for the purpose of maintaining a graded common school in said school, and for erecting suitable buildings thereon as provided by Article 10, Section 10, of the Common School Law. Said tax to be levied annually until the sum of \$8000 is realized for the purpose intended. A copy of this order is filed in Crittenden County Court.

At the same time and place there will be a poll opened for the election of six trustees for said graded school.

J. H. FRANKS, Sheriff.

L. H. CLEMENT, Notary.

Having sold my farm I will change my location, and most wind up my business at once. All persons interested in me are requested to call and arrange matters at once.

L. H. CLEMENT, Clerk.

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